FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

THE COLORED TROOPS

In the Charge on Guerton's Hill at Nashville. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Gen. Wood's tory, so far as my observation has extended, battlefield. has been quite meager in giving details, or even almost a complete annihilation of Gen. Hood's army, while other battles of probably less significance have been described, criticized, written and re-written.

Gen. Wood confines his narrative principally to the operations of the Fourth Corps. He does, however, in connection with the charge on Overton Hill by Col. Post's Brigade, mention and comment on the part taken by

THE COLORED BRIGADE of Col. Thompson, of Gen. Steedman's Divis ion. He mentions the fact of the crowding together of the left of Col. Post's and the right of Col. Thompson's Brigades, and thinks such fact operated against the success of the charge. He says that the crowding together on the part of the colored troops was owing to a lack of-

what is known in military parlance as conduct on the battielicid-a morale which can only be nequired by long training and discipline, supplemented by second experience, and piency of it, on the battlefield. Of courage the colored troops dis-played abundance and of a high order, as was evinced by the fact that after the repulse our soldiers, while and colored, killed, lay indiscriminately near the enemy's works, at the outer edge

The gallaut commander of the Fourth Corps complimented the courage of the colored troops, yet who shall vindicate their "conduct"? Let facts do justice to the living and commemorate the bravery and conduct of the fallen heroes. From the facts which I shall narrate, as a participant in and observer of that transaction, I think the following propositions may be ad-1. It would be difficult to determine whether

Col. Thompson's command crowded Col, Post's, OT THE BUISH. 2. The formation of the two brigades was such that they would naturally converge as they approached the rebel works on the crest

3. Some deviation from a straight line, even by the best drilled and most experienced troops, might be expected, as not infrequent, when advancing up through timber and around obstructions under a terrific fire.

4. When Col. Thompson's Brigade moved by the left flank, when close to the line of works, Col. Post's Brigade had probably fallen back. Most of the officers of the colored troops were veterans, and quite a number of the 100th U. suppose those Stars were shining somewhere S. C. T. had been non-commissioned officers in

verally held. The rank and file had been well drilled, and most, if not all, had BEEN UNDER PIRE BEFORE,

the old flag as their more favored comrades. and Overton Hill ran the Franklin Railroad. | Wilton Center, Ill. While there we were shelled from the works on Overton Hill. We were moved obliquely to the right and across the railroad, probably half a mile or more, halting with our A Breezy Letter from a Wild Hoosler Infantryman. right near and a little in front of a battery. Col. Post's command lay to the right and a lit- you, boys?" Have you all forgotten "Raga- called it), and arrived there Sunday, June 4, at tie advanced from the battery, both brigades | muff"? As the immortal Dan said, "I still | noon, Congregations were dismissed promptly, seemingly fronting the works on Overton's live;" and as Bishop Scott once said, "I feel and the good people of the Forest City gave the Hill. Apparently Col. Thompson's Brigade just as much like living as ever," and at the | 98th a grand reception and an excellent dinner was formed in line the left of which was ad- last grand roll-call I expect to be "present or and supper. After this the citizens, with all vanced from an extended straight line upon accounted for," I have been reading THE NA. the city bands, formed in grand procession which Col. Post's was formed; thus both Tional Tribune for some years, and I expect and escorted us to Camp Cleveland, where we seemed to front the crest of the hill. It was to read it as long as the "Lincoln funds" last,

skirmishing upon the hill-side. Our batteries | think it is hurting the paper in the least. opened, hurling the thunder-bolts of destruction upon the enemy's line of works with such chake his fingers in glee.

THE DEAFENING BOOM of the many black-mouthed caunon, the hissing, whizzing, whirring and bursting of shell constituted a scene of terrible, marvelous grandeur, to some not altogether unenjoyable, but which was understood to be only the prelude to an undertaking more fearful and terrible. All felt that an advance would be an advance into the "jaws of death." Some of the men having money or valuables offered the same in keeping to the officers, as though they thought the undertaking before them would be less hazardous to the officers than the enlisted men. This and little talk among themselves showed a settled resolution to unflinchingly

face death in the cause of freedom and nation-The rebel batteries ceased firing, and for a while ours still, from gun after gun and battery after battery, threw a continuous storm of shot and shell upon the summit of the hill. The time for movement came. Col. Post's Brigade first moved forward in gallant style. Soon after Col. Thompson's Brigade advanced in fine line and measured step, seemingly as cool as on parade or review. Flashes from the brow of the hill indicated the opening of the storm. The boom, the crash and explosion, and fragments of shell swept through the lines. The roar of cannon and bursting of shell came in increasing rapidity. Steadily

ONWARD THEY MOVED. The ascent of the hill commenced. The hill- hear my racket? Now open up your batteries top became a livid flame-an active volcanic | and let slip the dogs of war. erater, as it were, rolling down torrents of The air seemed as full of the death-laden missiles as of hail in a driving hailstorm.

The colored brigade, on the double-quick, swept up the slope-up through the leaden to the front-in other words, by companies by Meade Center, Kan. the right flank by file left-they moved forward through the obstructions, and then by company into line. The general direction during this movement and afterward seemed to be a little more to the left, and some of the right companies probably conformed somewhat to the movement of the white troops, as there appeared to have been a breaking off of two or three companies from our right, owing, probably, more to the obstructions. That to some extent we separated from the left of Col. Post's command, I feel assured. Col. Thompson's Brigade still pressed forward. The colors of the 100th went

THE COLOR-BEARER WAS KILLED.

and most of the color-guard killed or wounded. Corp'l Deal, of my company, seized the flags, raised them aloft and pressed forward. The or any Nation so conceived and so dedicated, can angle in the line of works must have been long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of we were receiving a fire from our right. A that field as a flual realing place for those who here strong abatis quite near the line of works was gave their lives that that Nation might live. It is reached, striking the same somewhat obliquely. the left of the brigade not touching it. Just at the point of reaching the matis the writer's | The brave men, living and dead, who struggled mobility was considerably interfered with by a minic ball from the musket of some carcless Johnny R.b. Brave George Best, a noble soldier, pierced through the breast, fell down by me. In the mom mary hait to examine damages, the brigade moved off by the left flank. We were still under a withering fire, enveloped in smoke. Glancing to the left, I saw the tion to that cause for which they gave the last full movement by the flank, the soldiers slightly raising the right shoulder toward the fire, as a person will do when beaten by a driving storm; but, tramp, tramp, they sullenly moved along. Looking again to the line of works, I was from the earth. horrified at seeing through the rifts of smoke

the flags of the 100th BOENE BY THE PLUCKY CORPORAL straight for the line of works. His enthusiasm had taken him a little in advance of the line, and, looking neither to the right nor left, had shot through my feelings at the thought of | specific. By druggists.

loning our colors. With the utmost strength of my voice I called, but in vain-the human voice could not compete with the din, racket and roar of the conflict. The flags were pushed under the very noses of the rebs, and not lost either. After the troops had moved some 20 rods or more by the flank our batteries again opened, Col. Thompson's Brigade then fell back in an eastern direction toward the point where we first approached the battlefield before mentioned, and reformed near a fence to-

ward the base of the hill. I submit, if under the circumstances I have related, even though the colored brigade might have deviated a few rods from a straight line, description of the part taken by the Fourth and thereby come in contact with the left of Corps in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, | Col. Post's command, whether such was an ex-1864, has been read with much interest. His- emplification of a lack of "conduct" on the

Comrades, have I spoken the truth? The a general outline, of the battle that resulted in | living are entitled to all the honor due them for intropid bravery, and justice requires that the action of the fallen brave who sealed their devotion to the old flag by their blood on Overton's Hill should be vindicated by just criticisms founded upon truth .- D. E. STRAIGHT, Captain, Co. I, 100th U. S. C. T., Fowler, Ind.

> HOW DID THEY DO IT? A Perplexed Batteryman Asks a Conundrum and the Editor "Gives It Up."

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been a subscriber to your paper since last October, and begin to realize what I have missed by not taking it years ago. I hope that flag the boys 'planted" on Lookout Mountain wont grow, for if it does there will be another "fratricidal war." Our battery never planted any flags but once, and that was when we were coming home and lost our guidon. If anyone knows any- a brisk fight with the rebels, and then adthing about it let him notify Lieut. Charles The only thing I ever planted in the South-

ern Confederacy was "tracks," and they were sometimes with the heels toward the Johnnies. I am almost afraid to lay claim to a little mark on the hip I got when following the rebels, who had made a masterly retreat from Corinth, for fear some one else will rise up and call me to order. Well, if he will only take all the aches and pains and appurtenances thereunto belonging, he is welcome to the pesky thing. If the cavalryman who was wounded in the arm and rode back to Booneville with me that day is alive, I should like to hear from him. I and 9 taken prisoners. On the morning of the think he belonged to the 2d Iowa Cav. He | 22d Lieut, McKinlen and 13 enlisted men were was shot in the left arm, and came back riding his own horse and leading another. My Captain assisted me from my own horse to the one the cavalryman was leading, and we got back to the ambulance together and rode in the same ambulance to Booneville, Miss., June 4,

Can any comrade supply me with a copy of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE containing Maj. Wiseman's article on the battle of Jonesboro,

I wish some of the White Stars had been shining on Lookout Mountain when our battery first crossed it on our way to Chickamauga. It was one of the darkest nights I ever saw. I

the Regular Army, and all were supposed to be Mr. Editor, I believe you were a soldier; well qualified for the positions which they sev-How, in the name of all that's wonderful, could by rail, from which place it marched to Carthese privates, Corporals, Sergeants, Lieutenauts or even Captains see so much of what was | man's army, to the sea. Dec. 21, 1864, Savangoing on all around them in time of action? I and were as chock full of patriotism and love for never could, because I didn't have time. I was kept too busy serving my gun or watching The 100th U. S. C. T-Col. R. D. Mussey's my horses. I guess the most of Dan McCook's pedoes before we could cross. At Bentonville, regiment—then commanded by Maj. Collin Brigade must be in the same fix I am, for there Ford—formed the right of Col. Thompson's are not many of them "writing history." I do Brigade. Arriving upon the battlefield it ap- not dispute that those men saw all they claim proached Overton Hill from nearly castward, to have seen, but I simply want to know how and haited upon a bill near a brick house, after- | they did it, so I can "do so, too," in the next ward used as a hospital, and between which war.-A. B. Hopoe, Battery I, 2d Iil. Art.,

"WAKE UP."

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: "How are generally understood that the works in front | That heroic third page is my favorite reading. on Overton's Hill was the objective point.

We lay upon the ground. There was heavy

Over "is spreading to other pages, and I do not

I have thought of writing up some of the battles of the 14th Ind., but will not at present. vigor as well might awaken old Jove from his | Occasionally I read a short note from some belong slumber and cause Mars to dance and | nighted wayfarer of the Gibraltar Brigade, and it sounds back to me sweet as the voice of stand forever, like the house that is built upon a rock. Now, you boys of the 14th Ind., 4th and 8th Ohio and 7th W. Va., keep time.

Does the 13th Ind. remember seeing a lone man standing just to the left of that old strawstack at the edge of the woods and in front of the last rebel reinforcement at the battle of Winchester? He still lives. Do the boys remember seeing a lone fellow lying flat in the mud and holding aloft the 14th

Do Sherman's boys remember that escaped

prisoner being hauled in an ambulance, who who had fired a shot at them. had on woman's shoes, a pair of linen pants reaching nearly to the ground? It was I; be

not afraid. Now boys, many of you claim to be the first the Army of the Potomac in Fayetteville and | Georgetown, where he resided. Goldsboro, unless it was as a prisoner. Do you

I was one of the coffee-coolers, but I stuck to ketry and batteries of artillery vied with each I cooled my coffee once at Longstreet's headother in hurling forth lead, grape and canister. quarters, and the soldiers smiled at my tran-

I would like to see more about these regisleet onward through the iron ball. The left drove down upon Pickett's flank like the Brady, Pa. of Col. Post's Brigade was overtaken, with swooping terror of the desert, and later the which the right of the 100th somewhat inter- balance of the brigade ran into Early's Corps lapped somewhere from one to three compa- and recaptured some of Howard's guns. We panies, not extending, however, down to the | were in the Cemetery, and were sent right and fourth. Obstructions, fallen trees and tree-tops | left as occasion required—and the requirements intervened along the front, or a portion at of the occasion seemed to require a big least, of the 100th. By the right of companies | majority.-Owen T. Weight, Co. D, 14th Ind.,

Liucola's Immortal Words.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The following the Gettysburg Cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863, by and by all patriotic youths. The speech should find a place in every schoolbook published, North and South, as its majestic language and keep the fires of patriotism burning in the MAN, Co. F, 22d Ind., Central City, Neb. hearts of the people:

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new Nation conserved in liberty and dedicated to the proposi tion that all men are equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that Nation, altogether fitting and preper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. here, have conscerated it for above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished ented to the great task remaining before us; that from these bonored dead we take increased devo nieasure of devotion; that we here resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that this Government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish

Here is inspiration for these "times which are out of joint," when the sacrifices of the poor soldier are almost forgotten by some high in power.-J. C. HARRIS, Venango, Pa.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, weak not noticed the movement and had escaped the stomach, night sweats, and the early stages of and see of others. I cannot ferget the pang that | Consumption, "Golden Medical Discovery" is THE 98th OHIO.

A Brief Sketch of What It Did Toward Patting Down the Rebellion.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The 98th Ohio was recruited in Jefferson, Belmont, Carroll, Tuscarawas and Harrison Counties. It was mustered into the service at Camp Mingo, Aug. 22, 1862, and left the State the following day. At Covington, Ky., it received arms and acconterments, and on the 27th moved to Lexington, Ky., where it received orders to march to the relief of Gen. Nelson, who was being hard pressed by the rebels under Gen. Kirby Smith. It formed the rear-guard on the re-

treat back to Lexington. Thence it proceeded to Louisville, arriving Sept. 5, 1862, having marched 170 miles without rest. On Oct. 1 it marched with Gen. M. McCook's column on the Bardstown turnpike, and on the 8th took a prominent part in the bloody battle of Perryville, where it lost 263 officers and men killed and wounded, including Col. George Webster, killed, and Maj. J. S. Pearce taken prisoner. Webster was a noble man and a kind officer.

On the return of the regiment from Perryville it was ordered, with its brigade, to Columbia, in pursuit of Gen. John Morgan, with whose cavalry it had repeated skirmishes, and finally succeeded in driving them across the Cumberland River. It then marched back to Louisville, where it took transports and sailed for Nashville, which it reached Feb. 9, 1863. On the 12th it marched to Franklin, and with the aid of other Ohio regiments drove the rebels from the place. It moved to Triune, Tenn., about the 1st of May, 1863, where it had vanced to Shelbyville, Tenn., where it remained

until Aug. 25. The regiment, under command of Capt. Urquehart, marched to Rossville, Ga., which it reached Sept. 16, and the next day made a reconnoissance as far as Ringgold, where it found the enemy in full force. After exchanging a few shots it returned to Rossville Sept. 18. On the 20th, under command of Gen. Steedman, it moved to the extreme right of the line at Chickamauga, where it became fiercely engaged. The 98th went into this battle with 190 enlisted men and 11 commissioned officers, and lost 7 officers and 56 men killed and wounded taken prisoners while on outpost duty.

Nov. 25 the regiment was again engaged at the storming of Mission Ridge, resulting in severe loss of men in killed and wounded. The regiment was under fire every day from May gagements were Buzzards' Roost, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and Jonesboro. The 98th lost in this campaign two officers killed and one wounded, and 78 enlisted men killed and wounded. At the battle of Jonesboro the Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, to which the 98th belonged, took the rebel Gen. Govan, with his entire brigade of

2,400, prisoners. The regiment marched into Atlanta about Sept. 5, whence it was sent to Florence, Ala., by rail to capture or chase away Gen. Forrest's tersville, and thence, with Gen. W. T. Shernah was captured, and we remained there till Jan. 20, 1865, when the 98th marched to Sister's Ferry, S. C., where we removed over 60 tor-N. C., March 19, 1865, the regiment was again fiercely engaged. In this engagement Col. J. S. Pearce was severely wounded in the shoulder, and several line officers were killed and wounded. This was the last battle for the 98th Ohio. It lay at Raleigh, N. C., until the surrender of Johnston's army, and May 5 started for Washington, marching from 30 to 35 miles a day. It participated in the grand review at

Washington May 24, 1865. We left Washington June 2, 1865, at 3 o'clock p. m. for Cleveland, O. ("God's country," as we remained until we were paid off and discharged Thursday, June 8, 1865. We left Camp Cleveland on June 9 for our homes as citizens-no longer soldiers .- HARRISON ZENTZ, Co. H, 98th Ohio, Salem, O.

A Brave Civilian.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: On July 4, 1864, a body of rebel troops crossed the Potomac at Point of Rocks at the Upper Ford. Coming | kin the north end. Both give correct details Josephine." Nobody has yet had the gall to steal that name from our brigade, and it will across a small meadow they struck the towpath of the canal just above the lock. A steam I would ask Comrade Rankin not to take a tug that carried the mail from Georgetown to | laurel from Hatch's gallant men; their achieve-Cumberland was entering the lock from below, | ments add luster to that grand cavalry corps and the Captain was ordered to surrender. But | commanded by Gen. Wilson. I speak from an and burned the packet. Mr. McGill found his detached service at Nashville several months | time to get along. body by the side of the towpath and had it during the Summer of 1864. Let Comrades buried between the lock and railroad next day. | Rankin and Surby have a survey made of the The rebels took a horse from Mr. McGill, and field, and Comrade Rankin will find Hatch's Ind. banner at Fredericksburg? Therefore, my he crossed the river next day to try to recover | Division in Thomas's line on the south end of it. I heard him say that he saw two very | the Granny White pike, where there were real Do the 9th III. Cav. remember a lone man at bloody litters on the other ide of the river, and forts; and Comrade Surby will find that Hatch Lumberton, N. C., who was taken out of a sick- thought the Captain of the packet had killed | was not on the extreme right. Let both of the bed and taken in a buggy to Sherman's lines or dangerously wounded two of the rebels. As comrades find their proper positions and there the night of March 9, 1865? Was that your | the troops at Point of Rocks had not disputed | will be no difference of opinion.-W. S. Coen, buggy, Col. Bracken; and have you another the approach of the rebels, but had left upon | Co. A, 5th Iowa Cav., Ottumwa, Iowa. their throwing three shells across the river, it is quite likely the Captain was the only one

I was one of the boys who helped occupy and a long-tailed, copper-colored jeans coat, Point of Rocks on July 6, 1864, at sunrise, having marched from Monocacy on the previous night, and saw these things while fresh and

soldiers did, and I feel as though his memory

Was He a Spy !

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In talking just as he ascended their works there were a | of showing and cover his retreat. President Lincoln, should be committed to number of shots fired at him, we supposing him memory by every veteran's son in the land, to be a spy. I know that the next morning the he had obtained. Who knows anything about soul-inspiring words will tend to rouse and him, and where did he belong?-JAS. HAR-

Concerning Capt. Blazer.

23d Ohio, Athens, O.



swanded the two last Gold Medals given by the New York State Agricultural Society on Horse-powers and Threshers; and is the Only Thresher selected from the wast number built in the United States, for Hustration and description in "Appleton's Cyclo-pedia of Applied Mechanics," recently published, thus adopting it as the standard machine of this country. Catalogue sent free. Address. EINARD HARDER, Cobloskill, Schoharis Co., N. Y.

ON THE DOME. Planting the Flag Over the Rebel Capitol in Rich-

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Comrade Morrison, of the 11th Conn., as well as John Dwyer, of Co. G, 9th Vt., are "way off" as to the first troops or regiment to enter Richmond. I know the 19th Wis. was first in, and our flag the first at the rebel Capitol. For that the name "Richmond" was ordered to be placed on the flag, and may now be seen at the Capitol in Madison, Wis. I am sure it would not have been placed there had we not been justly entitled

I find in the "History of Wisconsin's Soldiers in the Rebellion" a record of the same fact, and Comrade Wm. S. Hassen, of Co. A, is correct in saying we were first there and our flag first raised on the Capitol. We well remember the wild race, and our column was led by the 13th N. H., followed by the 19th Wis. But the legs of the prairie boys were too much for the New Hampshire men, with their heavy loads of Winter supplies, and long before the outskirs of the city were reached they, flag and all, were left far behind.

The race was first started to head off the column of colored troops advancing on a road near the river, which we were informed by a 1863." staff officer would join the one we were on a mile or two outside the city, and the troops that made the forks of the road first would be first to enter the city. The colored boys got the same notice, but our column got there, though the 13th N. H. was not shead. By that time 10 years old and weighs 193 pounds. cavalry, artillery and everything mounted was on a pell-mell run to get to the front, and as our regiment marched up near the Capitol Park. the Colonel, S. K. Vaughan, saw the situation and called to me to advance the colors double quick, they being in my company. I hastened forward with the Sergeant and the colors and soon had the National flag floating where the the claims of the old soldiers upon the Governrebel flag had so recently been.

In justice to some one-I have never been able to learn who-I will say that when we placed our flag we looked away up in the dome of the rebel Capitol and saw a cavalry or artillery guidon sticking out through a broken shutter, but never knew who placed it there. I supposed at the time it might be one of Sherman's Sherman's strict orders to his men against straggling, I suppose the poor fellow, for fear of being punished, has kept quiet all these years, while others are robbing him of the glory .-Dak.

5 to Sept. 2, 1864. Some of the principal eu- UNTWISTING THE TWIST. An Iowa Cavalryman Explains the Layout at Nash-

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I notice that Divisions. The trouble is that neither of these comrades fully understand the local geography of Nashville. Comrade Surby is mistaken vision rested on the Cumberland River. Com-

nating at "Granny" White's House, about two | wounded while fighting them. He is also and a half miles northwest of Brentwood, crippled from wounds received during the war. which is on the Franklin pike. The Franklin Granny White is the first pike west of the Franklin; then comes Hillsboro pike, then the Harding pike, then the Charlotte pike, then the northern end of the Granny White. These are all the roads leading out of Nashville | three years, most of the time in active camsouth of the Cumberland River and west of paigning, and was mustered out at the age of the Franklin pike.

were situated upon the southern part of the daughter already married. Granny White pike, while on the northern part there were no forts. The right of the in- Conn., says he is blind from the effects of his fantry rested upon the southern portion of the | hard service in the army, and although his claim marched shoulder to shoulder with the in- justice. fantry, capturing forts, batteries and regi-

Comrade Rankin's regiment occupied the extreme right of our lines. My regiment (the 5th Iowa Cav.) was brigaded with his. Next to our left were Hatch's troops, and on his left | claims of the soldiers.

Comrade Surby writes about the south end of the Granny White pike, and Comrade Ranof their respective positions, but both are in

FORT MAHONE.

Capt. Jack Crawford Has Something to Say About the 48th Pa.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Many comsmoking. I think of this Captain's heroic rades are claiming for their regiments the honor on Lookout Mountain, first in Columbia, first | death, and would like to learn his name and to | of capturing Fort Mahone, and each seems to | manding brigades. in Richmond, first in Petersburg, first to re- ask the comrades of the Department of the have been "right there," but it seems to have capture De Gress's battery, but I believe I can claim the distinction of being the first man of capture De Gress's battery, but I believe I can claim the distinction of being the first man of capture De Gress's battery, but I believe I can capture De Gress's battery believe I can capture De Gress's battery but I believe I can capture De Gress's battery but I believe I can capture De Gress's battery but I believe I can capture De Gress's battery but I believe I can capture De Gress's battery but I believe I can capture De Gress's battery but I believe I was afterward disinterred and removed to was stationed at "Fort Hell" (or Sedgwick), was the first to enter that fort. As the Colonel If I was rightly informed, the number of of the 48th Pa., George W. Gowan, mounted the troops at Point of Rocks, if they had stood as ramparts he was killed and fell into the arms his regiment did a great deal of hard service, pieces being supported by the Second Division this one man stood, could have prevented the of Corp. Barto and Private McVey, of my com- taking the field in 1861, and being always at of the Fifteenth Corps. These were captured rebels from crossing and saved the property pany. This was before daybreak. I assisted in the front until the war closed. seething, burning lava. Heavy lines of mus- the 14th Ind. like brick-dust to a bar of soap. they destroyed. We held it during the balance carrying Col. Gowan to the rear, and while reof Early's raid. If this man was a civilian his turning with a load of canteens filled with grave will not be decorated, but he died in the | coffee and a part of a box of ammunition was | of the presentation of a Confederate flag to the Nation's service, after doing more than many | wounded in the foot by a fragment of a shell. ments in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. We were and his deeds should be recognized and remem- of my company, "Little Jack" Williams,

generally useful at Gettysburg. The 8th Ohio bered.-W. S. Shields, Battery G, 1st Pa. Art., sprang to the spot where our gallant cammander fell and shouted, "Come on, boys, the rebels are going," and a minute later the guns were ject long since forgotten by myself, and I will in the evening, when it was relieved. If any in the brigade. in blue from our rear carrying a tin pail in one | ingly weak, if they could be called charges, as | TRIBUNE. They are organizing a G.A.R. Post hand and a frying pan in the other. Passing | that officer was too intently engaged in getting | and expect soon to be in running order.

When I reached the field hospital at Fort should have more charity one for another. Davis I saw Gen. Petter, who commanded our | G. W. Lehman, Co. D, 17th Ohio, Acosta, O., enemy had withdrawn from our front, and sup- division, and who was badly wounded. Before pose he lived long enough to give what news | reaching the hospital President Lincoln and one of his sons passed the stretcher on which I | in all the campaigns of the Army of the Cumlay; and inquired where Gen. Potter could be berland. found. The ambulance containing the wounded General was pointed out to him, and he at once went to see him.

It seems strange that I cannot recall any of EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: M. Eschmans, | the regiments mentioned by Comrade Cox as | Co. K, 23d Ohio, of Dunlap, Iowa, wants to know | taking part in the capture of Fort Mahone, and | of pensions to all worthy disabled soldiers, but what became of Capt. Blazer, who commanded | it seems strange that he should plant the First | deprecates a sweeping pension bill, because Blazer's Scouts in the Spring of 1864. He was | Brigade, First Division on the ground which | there is so much chaff among the wheat. He captured, with the most of his command, in the Shenandoah Valley in October of that year; sent Second Division, for the latter lay directly in to Richmond, and kept there most of the Winter. | front of the fort all Winter. The 48th Pa. and | there are so few, comparatively, among the sur-He returned to his regiment-the 91st Ohio- 4th and 7th R. I. were quartered side by side vivors of the Confederate army. and was mustered out soon after his return, during the entire Winter of '64, and built the with the regiment. Capt. Richard Blazer re- majority of the bombproofs. The Confederates | Kan., says that the 14th Obio, Col. Steedman, turned to his home near Gallipolis, O., where | shelled us every two or three days, and our | was in the advance at the first day from Laurel he lived until 1878, when he contracted yellow | losses were heavy during the Winter; and how | Hill to Carrick's Ford, Va., in pursuit of the fever from the victims of the notorious steamer | it comes that another division should be im- | force of Gen. Garnett. The next day, there John Porter, and died. His family are still ported to put in front of a regiment that had being a prospect of a fight, the 14th wanted the sketch of the services of his regiment at Frankwork which they who fought here have thus far so living in Gallipolis .- C. M. Schoffeld, Co. H. | no superior in the Army of the Potomac is a advance and got it by breaking camp at 3 lin. trifle strange. Comrade Cox, have you not o'clock in the morning. It struck the enemy a misnomer if you had done picket duty there | number of horses and wagons. FORD, Co. F, 48th Pa., Fort Craig, N. M.

> Often, when reading or sewing, there is a dizzy sensation, which is extremely unpleasant and disagreeable. To obviate the difficulty all kinds of treatment have been ried. Recently a physician in New York City, experimenting, found that a mild dose of Grasfenberg Pills would work a complete cure. The trouble arises from liver and stomach disorders, and these Pills act as a gentle stimulant, clearing the system and regulating the arises from action of the stomach.
>
> N. Y., referring to the article by Comrade for the best gumer who sighted a gun that day.
>
> Chandler, Co. B., 45th Vt., who said that his regiment lost a greater percentage in killed and wounded than any other, says that in his article, and G. W. Hendricks was the best gumer who sighted a gun that day.
>
> Scrofula, boils, pimples, and all humors are any other, says that in his article, and G. W. Hendricks was the best gumer who sighted a gun that day.

PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades All Along the Line.

Personal.

Thomas Carroll, Luce, Neb., says that any soldier's widow or daughter who would like a Rock Rapids, Iowa, says it makes his heart good home can find a permanent situation as housekeeper by addressing him. J. M. Ferguson, Statesville, N. C., incloses a

short newpaper clipping, which states that J. A. Hitchcox, of that place, although too old to be a soldier, served for a time as a guard over | the capture at Lebanon by Gen. Morgan, and the Union prisoners at Salisbury. While there | the race to Springfield. he furnished a prisoner with \$90 of Confederate money and some provisions, in return for which he received a silver watch, which he has always kept, and which has never stopped running. The watch has the following inscription on the inside of the case: "Presented to Serg't Morris Robbias by officers and men of Co. I, 88th Pa. Vols., as a mark of esteem, Dec. 25th,

C. C. Edwards, Second Lieutenant, Co. C. 18th Pa. Cav., Lansford, Pa., says he will not dispute the claims of the flag-planters, etc., but he thinks a comrade in his town would take the prize for the largest child. He says she is J. A. Rodgers, Black Oak, Mo., Co. F. 8th

Mo. Cav., would be glad to hear from any of his comrades. J. F. Winckler, 12th Ky. Cav., Knottsville, Ky., says he served three years, and came home badly wounded, crippled with the rheumatism, and minus one eye. He urges the justice of

Francis Austin, Shoreham, Vt., says he enlisted in 1862 in Co. B. 11th Vt., and served with his regiment until 1864, when he was prostrated with sunstroke. He says he has never recovered from the effects, and only draws \$4 a month. C. F. Ogden, Cedarville, N. J., writes con-

bummers had come up the back way and got cerning Comrade Wm. Duffield, who is an inthe start of the Army of the James. Knowing | mate of the almshouse at that place. The writer says that he is a most worthy comrade, having served his country faithfully, and having been completely disabled. He incloses a letter from Duffield acknowledging the kindness of A. H. Russell, Captain, Co. C, 19th Wis., Todd, some friends who made him a small donation of money to enable him to keep his wife's grave in repair.

J. M. Ewing, Co. A, 14th and 15th Ill. battalion, Solomon City, Kau., was greatly pleased with the speech of Maj. Laird, of Nebraska, in reply to Gen. Bragg. He says the soldiers will not forget those who are so nobly advocating their interests in Congress. Referring to the Comrades Rankin and Surby still keep up the subject of a permanent place for Keunions of war between Johnson's and Hatch's Cavalry | the soldiers of Kansas, he says the town of Elisworth offers to give 640 acres of land for

Charles L. Patton, Co. B, 8th Ind. Cav., sends when he thinks that the right of Hatch's Di- a brief sketch of his army experiences, first in the 39th Ind., and then in the 8th Cav.

M. M. Lockwood, Co. F. 5th Vt., Corvallis, Mont., says he has taken THE NATIONAL TRIB-The Granny White pike has its northern | UNE for the past six months and wonders how terminus at a ford in the bend of the Cumber- | he ever did without it. He sees a great many land River about two miles northwest of the good things in it, but would be glad to have city. Thence it runs southeasterly through the something from his old comrades of Co. F. He west part of the city, thence south by a slight | has lived 20 years in the far West, has been deflection to the west about seven miles, termi- twice cleaned out by the Indians, and twice Isaiah Hatton, Hagerstown, Md., sends a pike runs due south from Nashville. The sketch of Robert S. Graham, who was certainly

one of the young soldiers of the war. He was born at Brady's Bend, Pa., in 1849, and when five weeks more than 12 years of age he enlisted in Co. E, 54th Pa. He served more than 15 years and three months. He married at The rebel forts spoken of by Comrade Surby | 17 and has a flourishing family, having one David E. Addison, Co. A, 29th Conn., Lakeville,

Granny White pike. Hatch's left rested upon for a pension has been on file for many years, the southern portion of the Granny White pike, he has not yet succeeded in obtaining it. He Here Hatch's galiant troopers dismounted and | thinks the Government does him great in-James Morrison, Co. B, 50th N. Y., says he served in the Army of the Potomac until the

surrender of Lee, and saw much hard service. He cannot understand why Congress and the President should persistently ignore the just Thos. G. Bass, Sherburne, N. Y., Co. C, 16th Wis., would be glad to hear from Lieut, Earnest

Leifert, who commanded Co. C on the march to Epps, also of Co. C, or any other comrade. Mrs. Parker, Charleston, Mo., says her husband served more than four years in Co. K. 6th Ill. Cav., and for more than three years past has been wholly disabled, so much so that at times he cannot turn over in bed without instead he brought out his double-barrelled shot | unprejudiced standpoint, and from a close ac- assistance. He only draws \$6 a month pension, gun and fired on the rebels. They shot him dead | quaintance with the country, having been on | and with their four children they have a hard |

Col. Harris, of the 11th Wis., who served more | moralized. than four years in the grade of Colonel, says Comrade Vaughu was mistaken in stating that gade most of the time during the war, and being frequently recommended by his superior William P. Atwell sighted No. 5 gun, and, the officers for promotion. But no amount of distinguished service could induce the War De- Polk. partment to overlook his mistakes at West Point. At the close of the war he was included in the general order conferring the rank of Brevet-Brigadier General on Colonels com-

Random Shots. Louis Campbell, Co. E, 70th Ohio, Darlington, Mo., wonders why some of his comrades do not make themselves known through the columns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. He says

J. W. Boulder, Co. A, 29th Iowa, Fresno City, Cal., says he read with indignation an account Atlanta Rifles. He says he will undertake to As soon as Col. Gowan fell, the Captain | capture that flag if anybody will pay his ex-

were but four regiments in the Second Brigade, | Col. Murphy's action there was wholly unjusti-First Division, Sixteenth Corps, and not five, fiable, and he deserved the punishment that he turned on the retreating enemy by Co's A and as claimed by several comrades. They were the suffered. F of the 48th. The regiment occupied the fort | 11th Mo., 5th Minn., 8th Wis, and 47th Ill., with | with a comrade recently, he mentioned a sub- from 4:30 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock | the 2d Iowa battery. The 9th Minn, was never

of Kenesaw Mountain, with works very near | for the seven charges made by A. P. Hill, as | on the frontier of Kansas, and it is hard to find | Springs. The writer says none of the 7th Ill. those of the enemy, there came a man dressed spoken of by Comrade Cox, they were exceed- a soldier who does not take THE NATIONAL Cav. were at that place, but about 300 of the 2d directly through our line over our breastworks, his command started on a retreat, leaving after David P. Shombaugh, Co. D. 65th Ill., Men-

> gives a brief sketch of the marching and fight-G. A. Collins, Co. E, 95th Ohio, Urbana, O.

> correcting Comrade Beck, 71st Ind., says it was the 95th Ohio, and not the 93d, that participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky. F. F. Wiehl, Chattanooga, Tenn., is in favor says it is mortifying to be told there are so

> many dependent soldiers in the North, while John Harker, Co. C, 14th Ohio, Chepstow,

ail that Winter as we did .- CAPT. JACK CRAW- W. F. Bottoms, Co. F, 60th Ill., Finis, Tex., thinks the members of his regiment must all be dead, as he never hears anything from them. He wishes they would show up.

Geo, C. Tibbitts, Co. B. 146th N. Y., Rome. N. Y., referring to the article by Comrade | ferred in his article, and G. W. Hendricks was

losing more men in proportion to its strength than any other regiment. The whole number on its rolls was 1,575, of whom 169 were killed in action and 541 wounded-many of the latter

dying-a total of 710. Albert W. Mackey, Seneca, Kan., says he has been told by an Iowa soldier that Gen. Curtis wanted to surrender at Pea Ridge, and had a white handkerchief in his hand with which to signal the enemy to that effect, when Gen. Sigel ordered him not to give up. The writer thinks this is a mistake, and would like to hear from some comrade on the subject. H. Thompson, Sergeant, Co. A, 123d Ohio,

ache to read the unkind criticisms of the comrades upon one another. All contributed their share to the success of the Union arms. E. W. Dollar, Metropolis, Ill., asks some member of the 20th Ky. to write an account of

Alex, Ralston, Co. H, 111th Ill., (residence not given,) says that the 111th was in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. Giles A. Smith, and afterward by Gen. Wells S. Jones, of Ohio, and continued in that brigade until the end of the war. Its companions were the 83d Ind., 37th, 47th and 53d Ohio, and De Gress's battery.

Edgar A. Marshall, Co. G., 149th N. Y., Fergus Falls, Minn., thinks the controversy over the planting of the first flag on Lookout Mountain has run long enough. He believes, however, that John Wilson, of Co. C, 8th Ky., was not the man who put it there, because the first flag on the mountain belonged to the White Star Division. The writer gives a brief sketch of the part taken by his regiment.

Around Chattanooga.

Otis Brickford, Co. F. 36th Ohio, Creston, Iowa, writes briefly of the capture of Brown's Ferry, at Chattanooga, Oct. 27, 1863. M. M. Kenny, Co. H. 31st Iowa, Clifton, Dak., says Comrade Sherman was "badly off" when he stated that Osterhaus's Division did not relieve the White Stars until the rebels had been driven from Lookout Mountain. The

writer says the rebels were still there and gave a warm reception to "Grant's Ground-hogs." A. W. Ray, Co. D, 79th Ind., Fairmount, Ind., says his regiment occupied Lookout Mountain early in September, 1863, on the day that Chattanooga was evacuated by the enemy. This was more than two months before the battle of Lookout Mountain, at which the ffag of

the 8th Ky, was first on the point. William Lowe, Co. C, 36th Ind., Warrensburg, Mo., says his regiment belonged to the Army of the Cumberland, and served in all its campaigns and battles. He gives a few recollections of Chickamanga, in which his company lost 22 men out of 41, with which it entered the fight.

P. Dines, 41st Ohio, Fullertown, O., says that the boats which conveyed "Hazen's Brigade from Chattanooga to Brown's Ferry were guided by men of the 18th Ohio. He says there was not much rowing done, as the boats were allowed to drift with the current, that the movement might be as quiet as possible. . J. D. O'Brien, Co. H, 8th Mo., East Leavenworth, Mo., says that his regiment was the first

to cross the Tennessee River at Chattanooga during Sherman's movement to the left on the night of Nov. 23, 1863. It was the advance of the Fifteenth Corps, and crossed in the darkness, capturing the rebel pickets and marching them to Gen. Sherman's headquarters. The writer thinks this was as "hunky," a job as planting the first flag on Lookout Mountain. Joseph Thompson, Pilot Knob, Mo., says the men of the White Star Division did not do all the fighting at Lookout Mountain, and thinks they ought to be willing to give some credit to

their Western comrades. Wm. Stahl, Ithaca, N. Y., thinks it is time for the jury to bring in a verdict on the Lookout Mountain matter. . He says the testimony is strong enough to justify a verdict in favor of Capt. John Wilson, 8th Ky.

A. Daugherty, Co. D, 78th Pa., Liberty, Tenn., thinks that in the controversy over Lookout Mountain the comrades are "mixed." He believes that the White Star boys and those of the Fourth Corps are talking about different points, and he thinks they may both be right. The Atlanta Campaign.

J. Z. Durscomb, Co. C, 30th Ohio, Wauseon.

O., says that his regiment has been ignored by the comrades who have written of the battle of Atlanta. He says it participated in that engagement and lost heavily. J. V. Perdew, Co. H, 55th Ohio, Eagle, Mich., referring to the statement of Comrade Grimshaw, 52d Ohio, that the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, crossed Peach Tree Creek and did some hard fighting before any

part of the Twentieth Corps crossed, says that the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps, crossed Peach Tree Creek about 10 the sea; Byron C. Randall or Sanford Van o'clock on July 20, and engaged the enemy at noon. If Comrade Grimshaw did any fighting earlier he was very quiet about it. S. Rynearson, Captain, Co. C, 15th Iowa, Gettysburg, O., referring to the statement that Crocker's Iowa Brigade crumbled at the battle of Atlanta, says the statistics of the battle show there were more dead rebels in front of that

brigade at night than there were men in the

brigade in the morning. He says it is the first C. B. Palmer, Yellow Springs, O., referring to time he ever heard that the brigade was de-Daniel Sims, Knapp's battery, California, Pa., disputes the claim of many comrades that Gen. Col. Harris was a graduate of West Point. He Polk was killed by a shot from Simonson's 15th was a Cadet in the Military Academy, but was | Ind. battery. He says there were five batteries dismissed before graduation on account of a | in line, all belonging to the Twentieth Corps, breach of discipline, and that, the writer says, engaged in shelling the hill. Gen. Geary was the reason he was never promoted. He was called the attention of the Captain of Knapp's an able and gallant officer, commanding a bri- battery to a crowd of officers on the hill and

> writer claims, fired the shot that killed Gen. M. L. Calkins, Co. G. 136th N. Y., Perry, N. Y., says that the fighting at Peach Tree Creek was over before the main body of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps, arrived. Only the skirmish-line of that brigade

was engaged. Charles W. Hull, Co. A, 76th Ohio, Martinsburg, O., says that at Atlanta, July 22, two pieces of De Gress's battery were sent to another point of the line, the remaining four when that division was driven from the works, and were recaptured by the First (Woods's) Division of that corps.

About Col. Murphy. John F. David, Co. I, 62d Ill., Bainbridge, Neb., thinks that the comrades who defend the action of Col. Murphy at Holly Springs, Sam Kleffman, Oregon City, Ore., says there have no solid ground to stand upon. He says

T. S. Weedman, Co. F, 2d Ill. Cav., Farmer City, Ill., does not agree with Comrade Wilcox that Col. Murphy suffered injustice in the give it as I remember it. While lying in front prisoners were taken we never knew it; and as Wm. A. Barr, Englewood, Kan., says he lives treatment he received for his conduct at Holly Ill. Cay, were there. The writer reviews at some length the circumstances of the surrender, and expresses in strong language the opinion from the speech delivered at the dedication of he walked hurriedly to those of the enemy, and our charge only sufficient troops to make a sort | don, III., is sorry to see so much contention and | that Col. Marphy's action cannot be justified, strife among the comrades, and thinks they and that he fully deserved his punishment. Christian Stalt, Co. C, 2d Ill. Cav., correcting Comrade Wilcox, says that four companies of the 2d Ill. Cav. were engaged in the affair at ing done by his regiment, which participated | Holly Springs with Van Dorn. They cut their way out, and were not captured.

Williamsburg. W. B. Smith, Co. H. 5th Wis., Sanger, Dak., gives a sketch of the services of Hancock's Brigade at Williamsburg, substantially as already

told by numerous correspondents. T. P. Bailey, Co. C. 3d Vt., Humboldt, Iowa, says the Vermont Brigade does not claim that it actually participated in the battle of Williamsburg, but at the same time it was there, and made a rapid march through the mud to the support of Hancock's Brigade, but the fighting was over when it reached the scene of action. He would be very glad to see a carefully-written and well-digested account of that

Lemuel Ennis, Co. G. 107th Ill., gives a brief

Dan Coffman, Sergeant, Co. G, 175th Ohio, made a mistake in the name of the fort? If at Carrick's Ford, and defeated them before Sterling, Kan., wishes to remind his comrades you remember, we knew it at that time as the other troops came up. His company lost of the 104th Ohio that the 175th did quite as "Fort Damanation." Our fort was dubbed one killed and 11 wounded. They killed 11 of much as any other regiment in recapturing the "Hell," and the picket-line was "Purgatory," the enemy, including Gen. Garnett, and cap- works at Franklin. The 175th was tempoand you would not have regarded the latter as tured two cannon, 33 prisoners and a large ravily attached to Opdycke's Brigade, Lieut. Col. Dan McCoy was wounded, and many men

were killed or wounded. Sam'l Pearman, 15th Ind. battery, Sabetha, Kan., says it was his battery that did the "sweet" shooting at Nashville on the second day of the battle, to which Comrade Phelps re-

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